# The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 15



RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Specia lnotices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

| | 3 monts. | 6 months. | 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|
| One square | $ 4.50 | $ 6.00 | $10.00 |
| Twe squares | 6.00 | 9.00 | 16.00 |
| Three squares | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| One-fourth column | 14.00 | 20.00 | 35.00 |
| Half column | 18.00 | 25.00 | 45.00 |
| One column | 30.00 | 45.00 | 80.00 |

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his profesional services o the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
*ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.*

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
*Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry*
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

*Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set,* $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

BUY YOUR NOTIONS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.


## Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

*OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,*

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

*SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

*JOB PRINTING:*

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

*NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,*

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

## Poetry.

### THE LONG AGO.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

Oh! what a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rythm and beautiful rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
With the year in the sheaf—so they come and go
On that river's breast with its ebb and flow
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of the isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
They are heaps of dust, but we love them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a harp unswept and a lute without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments that *She* used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when that fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in the air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remember for aye be that blessed isle,
All the days of our life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May that greenwood of soul be in sight.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE CHEAPNESS OF BEAUTY.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

We propose now to write an article on the subject of *beauty* as applied to the living-rooms of houses.

We hold the truth to be self evident that, in the arrangements of life, things should be so disposed as not merely to secure physical comfort, but also to produce the impression of beauty.

Now, here we are met at the outset by people who tell us that of course they want their houses handsome, and that when they get money enough, they intend to have them handsome, but at present they are too poor, and because they are poor they dismiss the subject altogether apparently, and live without any regard to it.

We have often seen people who said that they could not afford to make their houses beautiful, who had spent upon them, outside or in, an amount of money which did not produce either beauty or comfort, and which, if judiciously applied, might have made the house quite charming.

We will instance one case. A man, in building his house, takes a plan of an architect. This plan includes, on the outside, a number of what Andrew Fairservice called "curly wurlies" and "whigmaliries," which make the house neither prettier nor more comfortable, and which take up a good deal of money. We would venture to say that we could buy the chromo of Bierstadt's "Sunset in the Yo Semite Valley," and four others like it, for half the sum that we have sometimes seen laid out on a very ugly porch, that looked like a nightmare abortion, on the outside of a house. The only use of this porch was to cost money, and to cause every body who looks at it to exclaim: "What ever induced that man to get a thing like that on the outside of his house?"

Then, again, in the inside of houses, we have seen a dwelling looking very bald and bare, when a sufficient sum of money had been expended on one article to have made the whole very pretty. The thing has come about in this way.

We will suppose the couple who own the house to be in the condition in which people generally are after they have built a house—having spent more than they could afford on the building itself, and yet feeling themselves under the necessity of getting some furniture.

"Now," says the housewife, "I must at least have a parlor-carpet. We must get that to begin with, and other things as we go on." She goes to a store to look at carpets. The clerks are smiling and obliging, and sweetly complacent. The storekeeper, perhaps, is a neighbor or friend, and after exhibiting various patterns, he tells her of a Brussels carpet he is selling wonderfully cheap—actually a dollar and a quarter less a yard than the usual price of Brussels, and the reason is that it is an unfashionable pattern and he has a good deal of it, and wishes to close it off.

She looks at it and thinks it is not at all the kind of carpet she meant to buy, but then it is Brussels, and so cheap! And as she hesitates, her friend tells her that she will find it "cheapest in the end—that one Brussels carpet will outlast three or four ingrains," etc., etc.

The result of all this is that she buys the Brussels carpet, which, with all its reduction in price, is one third dearer than the ingrain would have been, and not half so pretty. When she comes home she will find that she has spent, we will say eighty dollars for a very homely carpet whose greatest merit it is an affliction to remember—namely, that it will outlast three ordinary carpets. And now because she has bought this carpet she cannot afford to paper the walls or put up any window-curtains, and cannot even begin to think of buying any pictures.

Now, let us see what eighty dollars could have done for that room. We will suppose, in the first place, she invests in thirteen rolls of wall-paper of a lovely shade of buff, which will make the room look sunshine in the day time, and light up brilliantly in the evening. Thirteen rolls of good satin paper, at thirty-seven cents a roll, expends four dollars and eighty-one cents. A maroon bordering, made in imitation of the choicest French style, which cannot at a distance be told from it, can be bought for six cents a yard. This will bring the paper to about five dollars and a half; and our friends will give a day of their time to putting it on. The room already begins to look furnished.

Now, let us cover the floor with, say thirty yards of good matting, at fifty cents a yard. This gives us a carpet for fifteen dollars. We are here stopped by the prejudice that matting is not good economy, because it wears out so soon. We humbly submit that it is precisely the thing for a parlor, which is reserved for the reception-room of friends, and for our own dressed leisure hours. Matting is not good economy in a dining-room, or a hard worn sitting room, but such a parlor as we are describing is precisely the place where it answers to the very best advantage.

We have in mind now one very attractive parlor which has been, both for summer and winter, the daily sitting room for the leisure hours of a husband and wife, and family of children, where a plain white straw matting has done service for seven years. That parlor is in a city, and our friends are in the habit of receiving visits from people who live upon velvet and Brussels; but they prefer to spend the money which such carpets would cost on other modes of embellishment; and this parlor has often been cited to us as a very attractive room.

And now our friends having got thus far, are requested to select some one tint or color which shall be the prevailing one in the furniture of the room. Shall it be green? Shall it be blue? Shall it be crimson? To carry on our illustration, we will chose green, and we now proceed with it to create furniture for our room. Let us imagine that on one side of the fireplace there be, as there is often a recess about six feet long and three feet deep. Fill this recess with a rough frame one foot high, and upon the top of the frame have an elastic rack of slats, make a mattress for this, or if you wish to avoid this trouble, you can get a nice mattress for the sum of two dollars, made of cane-shavings or husks. Cover this with a green English print. The glazed English comes at about twenty-five cents a yard, the glazed French at seventy-five cents a yard, and a nice article of yard wide French twill (very strong) is from seventy-five to eighty cents a yard.

With any of these cover your lounge. Make two large, square pillows of the same substance as the mattress, and set up at the back. If you happen to have one or two feather pillows that you can spare for the purpose, shake them down into a square shape and cover them with the same print, and you will then have four pillows for your lounge—one at each end and two at the back, and you will find it answers all the purposes of a sofa.

It will be a very pretty thing, now, to cut out what are called lambrikins of the same material as your lounge, to put over the windows, which are to be embellished with white muslin curtains. The cornices to your windows can be simply strips of wood covered with paper to match the bordering of your room, and the lambrikins, made of chintz like lounge, can be trimmed with fringe or gimp of the same color.

The curtains can be made of plain white muslin, or some of the many styles that come for this purpose. If plain muslin is used, you can ornament them with hems an inch in width, in which insert a strip of gingham or chambray of the same color as your chintz. This will wash with the curtains without losing its color, or should it fade it can easily be drawn out and replaced.

The influence of white muslin curtains in giving an air of grace and elegance to a room is astonishing. White curtains really create a room out of nothing. No matter how coarse the muslin, so it be white and hangs in graceful folds, there is a charm in it that supplies the want of multitudes of other things.

Very pretty curtain-muslin can be bought for thirty-seven cents a yard. It requires six yards for a window.

Now get your men folk to knock up for you, out of rough, unplaned boards, some square ottoman frames—stuff the tops with just the same material as the lounge, and cover them with the self-same chintz.

Now you have, supposing your selected color to be green, a green lounge in the corner and two green ottamans; you have white muslin curtains, with green lambrikins and borders, and your room already looks furnished. If you have in the house any broken-down arm chair, reposing in the oblivion of the garret, draw it out—drive a nail here and there to hold it firm—stuff and pad, and stitch the padding through with a long upholsterer's needle, and cover it with the chintz like your other furniture. Presto—you create an easy chair.

Thus can broken and disgraced furniture re-appear, and being put into uniform with the general suit of your room, take a new lease of life.

If you want a centre table, consider this—that any kind of table, well concealed beneath the folds of *handsome drapery, of a color corresponding to the general hue of the room*, will look well. Instead of going to the cabinet-maker and paying from thirty to forty dollars upon a little narrow, marble-topped stand, that gives just room enough to hold a lamp and a book or two, just reflect within yourself what a centre-table is made for. If you have in your house a good broad, generous topped table, take it, cover it with an ample cloth of green broadcloth. Such a cover, two and a half yards square, of fine green broadcloth, figured with black and with a pattern border of grape leaves, has been bought for ten dollars. In a room we want, if it covers a cheap pine table, such as you may buy for four or five dollars any day; but you will be astonished to see how genteel an object this table makes under its green drapery. We set down our centre table therefore as consisting mainly of nice broad cloth cover, matching our muslin curtains and lounge.

We are sure that one with a heart that is humble may command such a centre table and cloth for fifteen dollars, and a family of five or six may all sit and work, or read, or write around it, and it is capaple of entertaining a generous allowance of books and knick-knacks.

You have now for your parlor the following figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wall-paper and border | $ 5 50 |
| Thirty yards matting | 15 00 |
| Centre-table and cloth | 15 00 |
| Muslin for three windows | 6 75 |
| Thirty yards green English chintz at 25 cents | 7 50 |
| Six chairs at $2 each | 12 00 |
| Total | $61 75 |

Subtracted from eighty dollars, whichwe set down as the price of the cheap and ugly Brussels carpet, we have our whole room papered, carpeted, curtained, and furnished, and now we have nearly twenty dollars for pictures.

Now for pictures.

You can get Miss Oakley's charming little cabinet picture of

| | |
|---|---|
| The little Scrap Book Maker for | $ 7 50 |
| Eastman Johnson's Barefoot Boy, (Prang) | 5 00 |
| Newmand's Blue fringed Gentians, (Prang) | 6 00 |
| Bierstadt's Sunset in the Yo-Semite Valley, (Prang) | 12 00 |
| Total | $30 00 |

Here are thirty dollars worth of really admirable pictures of our most conscientious American artists, from which you can choose at your leisure. By sending to any leading picture dealer, lists of pictures and prices will be forwarded to you. These chromos, being all varnished, can wait for frames until you can afford them. We have gone through this calculation merely to show our readers how much beautiful effect may be produced by a wise disposition of color and skill in arrangement.

If any of our friends should ever carry it out they will find that the puff paper, with its dark, narrow border, the green chintz repeated in the lounge, the ottomans, and lambrikins, the flowing, white curtains, the broad, generous centre table, draped with its ample green cloth, will, when arranged together, produce a harmony of color and an effect of grace and beauty far beyond what any one piece or even half a dozen pieces of expensive cabinet furniture could. The great, simple principle of beauty illustrated in this room is *harmony of color.*

You can, in the same way, make a red-room by using Turkey red for your draperies; or a blue room by using blue chintz. Let your chintz be of a small pattern, and one that is decided in color.

We have given the plan of a room with matting on the floor because that is absolutely the cheapest cover. The price of thirty yards plain, good ingrain carpet, at 1,50 per yard, would be forty-five dollars; the difference between forty-five and fifteen dollars would *furnish* a room with pictures such as we have instanced. If our friends can afford it, however, the same programme can be even better carried out with a green ingrain carpet as the foundation of the color of the room.

Our friends who lived seven years upon matting, contrived to give their parlor in winter an effect of warmth and color by laying down in front of the fire, a large square of carpeting, say three breadths, four yards long. This covered the little space around the fire where the winter circle generally sits and gave an appearance of warmth to the room.

If we add this piece of carpeting to the estimates for our room, we will leave a margin for a picture, and make the programme equally adapted to summer and winter.

There are still quite other fields of cheap ornament for your room that we shall treat of in a second article.—*Hearth and Home.*

### PROVINCIALISMS.

The following from the March number of *Lippincott's Magazine* concerns this locality so closely, that we copy the article in relation to Provincialism of Pennsylvania almost entire:

Extending from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Hagerstown in Maryland, is the fertile and populous Cumberland Valley, whose continuation in Virginia is the famous Valley of Shenandoah. Here, in early times, settled numerous Protestant emigrants from the North of Ireland, of Scottish origin. Many Germans have since penetrated the Valley, but they have made no impression upon the language as previously spoken. Western Pennsylvania and portions of Ohio and West Virginia, likewise settled by the Scotch Irish betray many of the same peculiarties of speech.

Apart from the history of this class of our people, whose industrious habits and attachment to civil and religious freedom have rendered them a valuable element in our population, a glance at their peculiarities of speech will convince the student that their origin was not far from the Scottish boarder, and that the identity of name between the Cumberland region in Pennsylvania and the Cumbrian in England is not accidental. In no part of England is so much of the Anglo-Saxon retained, while just beyond the border, though bearing the name of Scotch, live a people of the same origin, whose dialect in former days differed but little from that spoken at the time in the North of England.

In the Cumberland Valley many of the uneducated say 'Aprile,' with *i* long for 'April.'

All including the educated, say "bealing" and "bealed," in speaking of a common sore or boil—the noun 'bealing,' and the past tense 'bealed.' suppurated, were once authorized, but they are now obsolete, except in Durham, England.

'Bi to be,' for 'ought to be,' or 'will be.' For 'I will be there,' an uneducated person may say, 'I be to be there.'

'The cold,' for 'a cold,' taking the word definitely, as we may say 'the toothache,' 'the measles.'

'Fist' (*i* long), a little dog.

'Further,' in an improper connection, for 'as far as'—'This is all the further the lesson goes.'

'Horsebeast,' and sometimes 'beast,' for 'horse.' A woman, visiting, said. 'We shall have to be getting home before dark, for we have a wild beast in our carriage.' Brockett, in his *Vocabulary of North Country Words*, says, 'In some parts of Scotland the horse, by way of eminence, is denominated the 'beast,' no other animal receiving that designation.

'Hate,' for 'the least bit'—'There is not a hate of truth in that report.' Webster gives, under "ought," a whit as the Saxon; also "aht," 'the smallest thing.' Compare with the "whit," in the sentence, 'He is not a whit better than before.'

'Hallow'en,' or 'All Hallow Eve,' ancient, the vigil of All Saints' Day. This is observed by young people in the North of England, who attempt various devices for foretelling their fate in matrimony, such as dipping for apples afloat in water. In Pennsylvania, besides sport of this kind, the boys perambulate the streets throwing shelled corn at the windows, and the more mischievous delight in transferring one's cabbages and beets from the garden to the porch, and in moving gates from their hinges.

'Jag,' 'to prick,' 'to pierce,' as with a pin or thorn.

'Lift,' as 'to lift a collection,' where others would say 'to take up.'

'Lives'—'I woud just as lives go as not.' This colloquialism is not common in new England. The adverb 'lief,' willingly, is said to be derived from the verb 'love.'

'Long'—'Don't you *think long* to be at home?' This provincialism is valuable as showing the probable derivation of the English verb 'to long,' as in the expression, 'I long to see you.' Some think there is a connection with the root to *lag*, to delay, and Latin *languco*. Horne Tooke supposes that this word originated in the idea of stretching ourselves out—that is, in making ourselves *long*—for the sake of some desired object. But our Cumberland Valley phrase—a relic doubtless of English in the Middle Ages, for 'think lang' is still common in the Cumbrian district of England—better supplies the intermediate link between the adjective long (Lat, *Longus*) and the verb. We long for the object when we think it long before we attain it.

'Mind,' in the sense of 'remember.' Scotch-Irish, unquestionably, the word being so used in Scotch vernacular phrases. In a translation of a Confession of St. Patrick, is the sentence, 'I minded me of my sins.' A 'month's mind' is a series of ecclesiastical services especially relating to one subject.

'Middling smart' and 'right smart,' meaning a pretty large quantity, as 'middling smart of bread,' 'right smart of wood.'

'Mosey sugars,' molasses candy with the meat of nuts mixed with it. May it not have been originally 'mosaic sugars,' from *mosaic*, a species of inlaid work which the candy when cut resembles? 'Mosey,' mealy, Gloucestershire dialect.

'Machines,' constantly applied to vehicles, covered wagons, hacks, &c. The common use of this word by the middle classes probably originated in a facetious purpose to employ a highsounding word. In the same way, in New York City the firemen call a fire-engine a 'machine.'

'Outcry.' Handbills sometimes read, 'Will be sold at public outcry,' instead of 'vendue.' The word was formerly used in this sense in England, and is probably the old Saxon name for a custom that in the more civilized hands of the Norman-French became the vendue. We find the word in glossaries of North Country words.

'Poke,' a bag. Local in the northern and other parts of England. Poke is old English for pocket or bag. It is strange how an obsolete word will live in a maxim or cant phrase. To 'buy a pig in a poke' is a common expression in America and England for making a bargain without knowing what you are buying. In Cumberland Valley common people will, say, 'Put the feathers in a poke.'

'Should have,' for 'did'—'I was told that you should have called him a thief.' Here the indicative is not used, evidently because the speaker is reluctant to indicate or declare what is pleasant or uncertain. Of Scotch-Irish origin

'Sots,' common yeast.

'Snits,' slices of dried fruits—dried apples etc. 'Pear snits.'

'That,' for,'—I was that scared Iknew not what to do.' This is an English vulgarism. In one of the Reade's novels a rustic says, 'I was that eager.'

'Till,' for 'to'—'Going till town.' Common in North and Middle of England. *Till*, in the sence of *to*, is found in the Danish, Swedish and Scottish. It is also Irish, and Chaucer has 'Home till Athens.'

'Said,' pronounced 'sayed,'—Maryland, also.

'Severals,' for several or a few.—Severals came and told us.'

A cold dinner, or a meal hastily provided, is sometimes called a 'check.'

'Loss,' as a verb—'Did you loss it?'

'A fall,' for a descent of rain or snow He thought there would be a fall soon.' 'Falling weather' is common for the same thing.

'Ishes,' for ashes.

'You'ens,' for you, whether singular or plural, A variation 'you'enses,' for 'us' or 'we,' is sometimes heard.

Stop,' for 'object to' or 'hold back from'—'I would not stop to go myself,' i. e., 'I would not like to go.'

'Race,' for 'chase,' as 'racing the chickens.'

'Once,' at the end of a sentence, for 'only'—'Come here once.' equivalent to 'just come here.'

'Come back,' meaning 'Come and see me again.' A lady not accustomed to this complimentary phrase, when on leaving the house of her friend she hears her say, 'Come back,' is apt to turn around and come in, supposing she is wanted in the house again.

'Redd.' as to 'redd up a room'—that is, to put it in order. This is one of the most marked of the Pennsylvanian provincialisms and from Pennsylvania it has passed into Ohio. It is a Saxon or Gothic variation of *rid*, and is common on the English and Scottish border, In an old collection of nursery rhymes we find the couplet,

'A seamstress that sews, and would make her work redde,
Must use a long needle and a short thread.'

In *Margaret Maitland*, by a Scotch author, we find a 'well redd-up house.' Charlotte Bronte, in *Jane Eyre*, has this expression, 'You are redd up and made decent.'—'Redd,' however, is obsolete: it is banished from the dictionaries, and ought never to be used.

'Shut off,' or more frequently 'shet off,'—'freed from.' This is not peculiar to Pennsylvania. In the North of England they say to 'get shet of;' in the midland counties, 'shut of.' A woman, besieged and importuned by a man to marry her, at last married him, as she said, 'to get shut of him.' From the root *shut* and *shed*, to throw off, to get rid of.

'Take up'—'Is the meeting taken up yet?' 'They take up school at nine.'

'Tell on you,' for 'tell of you;' 'wait on you,' for 'wait for you

In some parts of Pennsylvania they say 'sun up' for sun rise. The Americanism 'sundown,' for 'sunset,' is common throughout the United States, though it is not palatable to the English.

'Want out,' for 'want,' for want to go out,' 'want to come in.' Says Dr. J. A. Alexander, in his Commentary on Acts i i, 3: 'Tyndale and Cranmer have the singular and now obsolete ellipsis, 'would into the temple.'

In Pennsylvania, India-rubber shoes are sometimes called gums. A gentleman from Philadelphia, with his wife, was on a visit in New York, and on returning to the house of their host one evening the gentleman entered the parlor alone. 'Why, where is Emily?' some one asked. He answered, 'Oh, Emily stepped outside; and is cleaning her gums on the mat.' At this there was a momentary look of astonishment, and then a peal of laughter.

### THAT'S WOT I THO'T.

A few days since, says a Michigan paper, one specimen of humanity, chuck full of fashionable drink, took a seat in the express train at Jackson and quietly awaited the advent of the conductor, who appeared on time, and relieved the traveller's hat of his ticket without any remarks. On his return traveller button-holed him and inquired:

"Conductor! how far is't to Poleon?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

At the next station the traveller stopped him and again inquired:

"Conductor! how far to Manch'ter?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

At Manchester the traveller stopped him the third time and said:

"Conductor, how far to Tecumseh?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's wot I tho't."

As the train left Tecumseh, traveller exhausted the patience of conductor and the following dialogue explains the result:

"Conductor, how far to Adri'n?"

The conductor threw himself upon his dignity, and remarked:

"See here, my friend do you take me for a fool!"

The traveller "stuck to his text," and very cooly remarked:

"That's wot I tho't."

The Conductor joined the passengers in a hearty laugh, and concluded to allow his passenger to "tho't" as he pleased.

A STRAY ANGEL.—Rather practical people, those who manage the little details connected with public worship at Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church. Up to a certain time the seats of pew-holders are reserved without question. After that, strangers are treated with all the courtesy that time and occasion will allow. Now and then a presumptious ass appears and attempts to "travel" on his dignity; as was the case not long since, when a tall, thin-visaged gentleman, white-cravated, presented himself, and proceeded to march into the house.

"You can't go in there," said Mr. Palmer, the veteran usher.

"But I am a clergyman."

"We have no particular need of your services to-night, sir."

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers," said the minister; "you may entertain angels unawares."

"Very true," said Mr. Palmer. "I have seated persons in this house for twelve years. I have seen all sorts of people. I am very certain if I should see an angel I should know him. You must bide your time and take your chance, sir."—*Harper's Magazine.*

HOW TO DRESS.—Many of our readers may have seen the following, but many of them will derive no harm from reading it again: A good natural figure and taste in the shape of dress may be wholly spoiled by inappropriate or ill-harmonized colors. Remember that white increases the size of the wearer, while black diminishes it. Remember, also, that stripes add to height, while cross-bars lessen it. Large checks are invariably in bad taste, unless a person's figure is so bad that it ought to be concealed. Never wear a dress of many colors, and when you have more than one, see that they are what is called complimentary. Thus green and red are complimentary. They harmonize well; so do yellow and purple, orange and blue. Blue and green are utterly inadmissive together. Then, too these strong colors ought to be chosen with respect to the color of the complexion. Green gives a coziness to the face of the wearer, while red tones down the redness of the skin. Blue assists the beauty of a blonde, yellow that of a brunette. White vivifies a bright complexion, black subdues it. Thus a negress can wear a colored dress which would be intolerable on a white, and an Indian nurse is becomingly clothed in muslin, which is unsuitable to any but a youthful European.

WHY DON'T YOU LEARN A TRADE.—This question was propounded in our hearing, a few days since, to a young man who had been for several months unsuccessfully seeking employment as a clerk or salesman in some of our leading houses. Complaining of his ill-luck, one of his friends, who knew he had mechanical talent, but doubtful whether he could make himself useful, either as a clerk or salesman, put the interrogatory to him which we have placed at the caption of this article. The reply was, that a mechanical trade was not so respectable as a mercantile occupation.

Under this delusive idea our stores are crowded with young men who have no capacity for business, and who, because of the fancied respectability of doing nothing, waste away their minority upon saleries which cannot possibly liquidate their expenditures. Late, too late in life, they discover their error, and before they reach the age of thirty, many of them look with envy upon the thrifty mechanic, whom, in the days of their boyhood, they were accustomed to deride.

### THE YANKEES AND THE BEAR.

Two Yankees strolling in the woods, without any arms, in their possessions observed a bear climbing a tree, with its, paws clasped around the trunk. One of them ran forward, and caught the bear's paws, one in each hand. He then called out to his comrade, Jonathan, run home and bring me something to kill the varmint; and mind you don't stay, or I'm in a fix.'

Johnathan ran off, but staid a long time. During the interval, the bear made several desperate attempts to bite the hand of him who held it. At length Johnathan came back.

'Hullo, what kept you so long?'

'Well, I'll tell you When I got home breakfast was ready, so I staid to eat it."

'Well,' said his comrade, 'come now, and hold the critter till I kill it.'

Jonathan seized the bears paws, and held the animal.

'Well have you hold of him?'

'I guess I have."

'Very well, then, hold fast; I'm off for dinner!

"How many children have I?" asked a woman of a spirit-rapper. "Four." "And how many have I?" asked her husband. "Two," was the astonishing reply. Mistake somewhere.


SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning he following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,) ..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.).... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.


MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.—A short time since, at a wedding in South Carolina, a young lawyer moved that one man in the company should be selected as president, that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night, that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the name of the person they wish to marry, then hand it to the president for inspection, and if any gentleman or lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result, and those who had not been reciprocal in their choice were to be entirely secret. After the appointment of the president, communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had reciprocal choices, and eleven of the twelve matches were solemnized.

ANECDOTE OF LOUIS XI.—This king appears to have been outwitted by an astrologer, who had foretold that a lady whom he loved would die in eight days, which took place. The unlucky prophet was ordered before the king, and on a signal was to be thrown out of the window.

"You, who pretended to be such a wise man," said the king, "knowing so well the facts of others, tell me this moment what will be your own; and how long you have to live?"

Whether the fellow guessed his fate, or had been threated by the messengers, he replied, without testifying any fear:

"I shall die just three days before your majesty."

The king, upon this, was not in the smallest hurry to canter the prophet out of the window, but on the contrary, took particular care to let him want for nothing, and to make him live as long as possible.

THE IRISHMAN'S CAT.—A short time ago a poor Irishman applied at the churchwardens office at Mauchenter, for releif and upon some doubt being expressed whether he was a proper object for parochial charity enforced his suit with much earnestness.

'Och, your honor,' said he, 'sure I'd but starved long since but for my cat.'

'But for what?' asked his astonished interrogator.

'My cat,' rejoined the Irishmsn.

'Your cat! How so?'

'Sure, your honor, I sould her clevin times for sixpence a time, and she was always at home before I'd get there myself."

PA,' said a young hopeful the other day, 'didn't I hear you say you wanted a cider press?'

'Yes, my son; where can I get one?' asked the parent.

'Why you jest try Jake Stokes. By the way he hugged sister Sal the other night, out by the gate, I should think he might be about the thing you want.'

Sal suddenly left to see the things in the kitchen, and the old gent recollected that he had not seen to the piece of fence that neighbor Jones' critters broke down the other day."

THE PERUVIAN DIFFICULTY.—It is reported that final instructions have been sent to the new Peruvian Minister at Washington, Senor Fergea, for the settlement of the question with Spain. It is expected that the Spanish Minister at Washington has full powers from his Government to enter into arrangements. All points that may arise that cannot be settled by the two Ministers will be submitted to the President of the United States, whose decision will be final.

COAL.—It is reported that a Professor of Mineralogy in Switzerland has discovered a method of communicating to the coal which abounds in the valley of the Alps all the qualities of the best English coal. The process employed consists of an inexpensive chemical preparation, by which the coal of the Alps is mixed with napthaend bitumen, obtained in large quantities from the Apennines.

SMART EDITOR.—An editor out West who was elected to the Indiana legislature, was so elated at his success, that he caught himself by the seat of his trousers and tried to hold himself out at arm's length. It is added in a postscript, that he would have accomplished the feat if he hadn't let go to spit on his hands.

A HOOSIER editor thus pathetically appeals to his debtors for a supply of fuel It was written during the recent cold snap; 'Those in arrears for last year, or who wish to pay their subscription in wood this year would accommodate us, and perhaps save the country the cost of an inquest, by sending it in before we freeze"

A NEW Hampshire man told a story about a flock of rooks nine miles long, so thick that you could not see the sunsh

# Bedford Inquirer.

**BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869**


**STATE TICKET.**

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

**DISTRICT TICKET.**

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

**COUNTY TICKET.**

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

### ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on Saturday last at noon. The most important bills passed by this, the first session of the Forty-first Congress, are the amended Tenure of Office Act, and the bill for the restoration and reconstruction of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, both of which will be found in another part of this paper. The closing scenes of the session are said to have been characterized by unusual order and decorum. All the bills of pressing importance were disposed of, and the business of the session is said to have been closed in better shape than any previous session since the war. The President called an extra session of the Senate for the confirmation of important appointments. The extra session is expected to continue two or three weeks. Reverdy Johnson's Alabama treaty will be considered, and it is said most likely rejected. It will however receive a thorough discussion.

### THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The following States have ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution: Kansas ratified the amendment February 27; Louisiana and Nevada, March 1; Missouri, March 2; West Virginia, March 3; North Carolina, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, March 5; Maine and South Carolina, March 11; Massachusetts, March 12; Arkansas, March 15; and Pennsylvania March 25. The Assembly of New York ratified the amendment March 17; it is yet to be acted upon by the Senate. Georgia and Delaware refused to ratify. Rhode Island holds off until May. Missouri, Kansas and Nevada blundered in their action and their ratification goes for nothing. In Indiana the Democrats resigned their seats in the Legislature and prevented a quorum.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The ratification of the 15th amendment seems now to be rendered certain. Twenty-eight states are required to ratify it, and twenty-four have already done so. Connecticut and Rhode Island are now sure to ratify it, which will make twenty-six. There is now every probability that the states of Texas, Virginia and Mississippi will speedily be restored under the bill just passed, and ratify the amendment as required by that bill. If any of these should fail we still have Ohio, California and Oregon, from which to make up any deficiency.

THE VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT turns out to have been a complete rout of the Cops, Though the vote was ten thousand less than last year, when Grant had three thousand majority, we carry the State by about a thousand and gain two Congressman, electing three out of the four. The last Congressional delegation was three Cops to one Republican, the tables are turned now and we have three of the four members. The Cops have had a troublesome time in figuring up the returns as the figures did not suit them at all; they are still trying to count up a democratic victory, but facts are stubborn things, and the Cops are beginning to despair.

INSURANCE.—The annual Statement of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven, represented by J. G. Fisher in Bedford, and vicinity, will be found in another column.

The Home is a well managed, first-class Company, with a paid up cash capital of one million, and a surplus of six hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars; having a well earned reputation for promptness and fair-dealing and commanding the confidence of property owners. Call on J. G. Fisher and insure in the Home, of New Haven.

WE thought we should have him up again! *The World* finds consolation in the Connecticut election by reflecting that "the "Republicans lose 3,000 on their majority of last "Fall, while the Democracy lose but 2,000 on "their majority of last Spring." That, you see, makes a "Democratic gain" of 5,000—the curious thing about which is that last Spring the Democrats carried the State, while this year, notwithstanding their heavy gains, they lose it. Who said The Arithmetic Man was dead?—*Tribune.*

A FEARFUL explosion from firedamp occurred in what are known as the Gold Hill mines in Nevada a few days ago. The latest reports state that thirty six miners were literally roasted to death underground. This is the most dreadful calamity that has ever occurred in the mining regions of this country. Such calamities have been confined heretofore almost entirely to the deep mines of England.

INVALID PENSION AGENT.—Maj. A. P. Calhoun has been appointed to fill this position in Philadelphia. He begah paying pensions, due the 4th of March, on Tuesday the 13th inst. The payment has been delayed far beyond the usual time by reason of a vacancy in the department. Our invalid pensioners may now expect to receive their pensions in a short time.

THE difficulties between the Pacific Railroads, it is said, have been satisfactorily adjusted and it is now expected that the road will be completed by the first of May next. The members of Congress have all been presented with free passes for one year and invited to inspect the road at their leisure. There will therefore be no opening excursion over the road.

VICTORY IN RHODE ISLAND.—The election on Tuesday the 5th resulted in a splendid Republican Victory as usual. This is the second gun since the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Connecticut led off with her endorsement in the shape of a splendid triumph and little Rhody places herself next on the list.

THE Cuban rebellion continues and is rapidly gaining favor and symyathy in this country. The late meeting in their favor held in New York has been followed by a similar one on Saturday night last in Philadelphia. The imprudent conduct of the Spanish authorities, in boarding our ships and arresting American citizens with passports, fans the flame of sympathy and if persisted in seems likely soon to result in the recognition of the Cuban provisional government by the United States which would soon be followed by Cuban Independence.

SENATOR SPRAGUE of Rhode Island made another long and bitter speech on Thursday last in which he fiercely abused several Senators and indulged in a general phillippic against the Republican party. He is fast making himself notorious if not distinguished. The disappointed ambition of his father-in-law Chief Justice Chase, is no doubt at the bottom of these wild freaks of Sprague's. His performances are not likely to redound to his own credit nor that of the Chief Justice.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE adjourns to day, the 16th. The passage of the fifteenth Amendment will ever constitute a bright page in its history, which every one who voted for it will ever have reason to be proud of. As it was passed by a strict party vote every Republican is right on the record.

GEORGE S. TWITCHELL who was to be hung on Thursday of last week for murder, anticipated the sentence of the law and committed suicide on the night previous, by taking poison. The poison is supposed to have been conveyed to him by some of his friends who were permitted to visit him the day previous.

THE heavy freights by railroad on grain, shipped from the west have resulted in a movement in St. Louis for the organization of a company to ship grain down the Mississippi via New Orleans to Liverpool. The Railroads will, no doubt take a hint as to the propriety of reducing their charges.

GOVERNOR GEARY did two things last week for which the people of the State will thank him. The first was his refusal to pardon the Murderer Twitchell and the second the veto of the bill authorizing the Executive to commute the death penalty.

THREE of the newly-elected members of Congress from Connecticut—Messrs. Strong, Kellogg, and Starkweather—took their seats in the House on Friday. Mr. Barnum had not yet put in an appearance.

BESIDE the state elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut, which both went Republican, the cities of Detroit and Chicago held municipal elections, and both went Republican. Truly the skies are bright both East and West.

THE Hudson Bay Company, long a power in British North America, has ceased to exist, all its territory and chartered privileges having been recently purchased by the British Government for the sum of 450,000 pounds sterling.

MESSRS. STUTZMAN, of the Senate, and Longenecker, of the House, will accept our thanks for copies of the Auditor General's Report for 1868 and other public documents.

A BILL allowing interested parties to testify, was passed by the Legislature of this State last week.

[From our own Correspondent.]

### LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., April, 10, 1869.

THE WEEK

just past has been a very busy Legislative one. The amount of local legislation that has been acted upon is simply enormous. Bills of all characters and descriptions still continue to be introduced and take their chances in the general scramble that will ensue during the few remaining days previous to the close of the session.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

During the week a bill was hurried through both branches of the Legislature authorizing the Government to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life. The bill was passed to meet the special cases of Eaton and Twitchell. The Governor has, however, as yet refused to sign the bill, and although a very strong pressure was brought to bear upon him to the last moment, the execution of Eaton took place on Thursday while his friends were still pleading with the Executive for his life. Governor Geary in this case assumed a terrible responsibility, although he doubtless feels mystified in his own mind in the course he has taken. The sympathies of the people were however very strong with the condemned man, and a more earnest effort was probably never made in this State to secure a commutation of a sentence.

THE CATTLE BILL

still forms a prominent topic of speculation. The chances of its passage have however quite materially decreased from last week. The bill passed the Senate some days ago by a decided majority, and is now in the hands of the House committee. As yet all efforts to get it reported have proved unavailing, although the ring have employed all the usual expedients. At a late meeting of the committee the vote is said to have been ten against the bill to six for it. Those urging its passage are still unceasing in their efforts and may yet succeed in pushing it through the House. The coming week will doubtless fully develop its fate.

WOMEN AS VOTERS.

During the first part of the session Mr. Burritt of Susquehanna introduced into the House a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution allowing females as well as males over twenty-one years of age to vote in Pennsylvania. The resolution came up for action of Thursday evening. Mr Burritt made an extended and able speech in favor of the proposition and was listened to with close attention. A vote was then had on agreeing to the resolution and resulted yeas 20; nays 65. As this is a subject agitating the public mind to quite an extent I give the names of those who voted for the resolution as follows: Messrs. Ames, Beatty, Brown (Huntingdon), Buffington, Burritt, Chamberlain, Clark, (Warren) Fox, Herrold, Hervey, Kerr Kleckner, Leedome, McGinnis, Marshall, Rea, Robinson (Mercer), Webb, Westlake and Wilson—all Republicans except McGinnis of Philadelphia.

LYCOMING JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that some days since a bill passed both Houses under a suspension of the rules, and was signed by the Governor the same night, repealing the act of last year erecting Lycoming county into a new Judicial District. The passage of the bill was procured by fraud and a misrepresentation of the facts, and within two days thereafter the Senate passed a bill repealing the last act. This last repealing bill still remains in the hands of the House Committee, and it has transpired that it has there been negatived by a vote of seven to six. Mr. McMiller, a Democrat from Montgomery county, gave the casting vote, and thus deprived a Democratic Judge of his seat. The affair has occasioned a good deal of excitement among the members of his own party, and by his course Mr. McMiller has subjected himself to an inordinate amount of Democratic abuse.

REGISTRY LAW.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed a general registry law. There is no doubt of its receiving the approval of the Governor. Every reasonable guard is thrown around the ballot box to preserve its purity, and this law will doubtless prevent in the future much of that fraudulent voting that has been a disgrace to this Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR HAS VETOED

the bill authorizing the Executive to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life. He asserts that the bill was not in accordance with the law he recommended in his last annual message. He simply desired the Executive should have authority in six cases distinctly specified to commute the sentence to imprisonment for such term as the ameliorating circumstances might seem to justify and demand.

RATE OF INTEREST.

The bill allowing parties to contract for a rate of interest at seven per cent has been defeated in the House. No change will therefore be made in reference to this matter during the present session.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

Previous to the adjournment the Republican caucus will designate the Speaker for the Senate during the next session. It is pretty well understood that this honor will be bestowed upon Senator C. U. Stinson of Montgomery county.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate have passed a joint resolution to adjourn finally on Friday, the 16th day of April. If the conference committee on the appropriation bill make an acceptable report—as it is now probable they will—the House will doubtless concur in the resolution.

### 41ST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY April 9th—Mr. Anthony was again elected President *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. Colfax.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the House bill authorizing the submission of the constitution of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to a vote of the people was taken up.

Mr. Morton offered as an additional section the joint resolution offered by him the other day providing that before Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress their several Legislatures shall ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. After considerable controversy between Messrs. Trumbull, Morton, Conkling, and Shurman, the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 20.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 44 to 9. The bill to declare and fix the status of Judge advocate of the army was amended and passed.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the President's proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate, beginning on Monday next, for the transaction of executive business.

The bill providing for compensating loyal owners of steamers taken for the use of the Government during the war was taken up and discussed until 4.45, when the Senate went into executive session.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Howard called up the bill to secure the interests of the United States in the Pacific Railroad, after some discussion it was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate amendments to the whisky and tobacco bill were taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in, and a committee of conference requested.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report back the bill permitting defendants in criminal cases in the United States courts to testify, and to make the State laws govern in the United States courts in the respective States on questions of the competency of witnesses.

Mr. Cook moved to suspend the rules to enable him to report from the Judiciary Committee the bill to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney General, and for other purposes.

The rules were suspended, and the bill came before the House for action, and was passed under the previous question.

Mr. Paine, chairman of the Committee on Elections, moved that the Representatives elect from the State of Connecticut be sworn in. They had not the usual regular certificate because the canvass was not yet fully completed, but they had credentials from State officials which satisfied the Committee on Elections unanimously that they were duly elected.

The Speaker, appointed Messrs. Schenck, Allison, and Marshall, the conference committee on the whisky and tobacco bill.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution for a sub-committee to take testimony in South Carolina in the elections in the Third and Fourth districts. Adopted.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a land district in Wyoming Territory.

After a short discussion the bill passed.

Mr. Julian presented a conference report on the Osage Indians' lands, and it was agreed to.

The House then, at half past one, resumed the consideration of the Myers and Moffet contested election case from Pennsylvania.

After two hours' discussion the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. The resolution reported by the minority, declaring that Mr. Moffet is entitled to the seat, was rejected, and that of the majority, declaring that Mr. Myers is entitled to it, was adopted—each by a strict party vote—and Mr. Myers was thereupon sworn in as a Representative from Pennsylvania.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 8 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the Senate bill to facilitate the payment of bounties of soldiers to their heirs was taken from the Speaker's table, amended by a provision that the attorneys' fees shall not be reserved by the department when the money is paid, and was then passed.

DISABILITIES.

The consideration of the bill removing political disabilities was then resumed. The bill was read in full by the Clerk. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas 97, nays 47. So, two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the bill was passed.

Some slight applause followed the announcement.

### The Tenure of Office Act.

President Grant having signed the Tenure of Office bill we print it in full, so that our readers, may form their own opinions as to what powers it confers or withholds, how far it restrains the President, and how far it strengthens the hands of the Senate.

SEC. 1. That every person holding any civil office to which he has been, or hereafter may be, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. That during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered, *in his discretion*, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *until the end of the next session of the Senate*, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime; and such person so designated shall take the oath and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such officer, *no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended*; and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate (except for any office which, in his opinion, ought not to be filled), to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in offices which exist prior to the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not; and also in the place of all officers suspended. And if the Senate, during such session, shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the Senate for said office.

### Message from the President—Restoration of States to the Union.

The following is the message of the President sent to Congress on the 7th inst., and in accordance with which the reconstruction found in another column was promptly passed.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

While I am aware that the time in which Congress proposes now to remain in session is very brief and that it is desired as far as is consistent with the public interest to avoid entering upon the general business of legislation, there is one subject which concerns so deeply the welfare of the country that I deem it my duty to bring it before you. I have no doubt that you will concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable to restore the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their proper relations to the Government, and the country at as early a period as the people of those States shall be found willing to become peaceful and orderly communities, and adopt and maintain such constitutions and laws as will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons within their borders. The authority of the United States, which has been vindicated and established by its military power, must undoubtedly be asserted for the absolute protection of all the citizens in the full enjoyment of the freedom and security which is the object of a Republican government. But whenever the people of a rebellious State are ready to enter in good faith upon the accomplishment of this object, in entire conformity with the constitutional authority of Congress, it is certainly desirable that all causes of irritation be removed as promptly as possible, that a more perfect union may be established and the country be restored to peace and prosperity. The convention of the people of Virginia, which met in Richmond, on Tuesday, December 3d, 1867, framed a constitution for that State which was adopted by the convention on the 17th of April, 1868, and I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of providing by law for the holding of an election in that State at some time during the months of May and June next, under the direction of the military commander of the district, at which the question of the adoption of that constitution shall be submitted to the citizens of the State, and if this should seem desirable, I would recommend that a separate vote be taken upon such parts as may be thought desirable, and at the same time and under the same authority there shall be an election for the officers provided under such Constitution, and that the Constitution, or such parts thereof as shall have been adopted by the people, be submitted to Congress on the first Monday of December next, for its consideration, so that if the same is approved, the necessary steps will then have been taken for the restoration of the State of Virginia to its proper relation to the Union. I am led to make this recommendation from the confident and hopeful belief that the people of that State are now ready to co-operate with the National Government in bringing it again to such relations to the Union as it ought, as soon as possible, to establish and maintain, and to give all its people those equal rights under the laws which were asserted in the Declaration of Independence in the words of one of the most illustrious of its sons. I desire also to ask the consideration of Congress to the question whether there is not just ground for believing that the Constitution formed by a convention of the people of Mississippi for that State, and once rejected, might not be again submitted to the people of that State in like manner, and with the probability of the same result.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Washington, April 7, 1869.

### The Reconstruction Act.

The following is the full text of the act authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people. It is approved and signed by the President:

*Be it enacted &c.*, That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the Constitution which was framed by the Convention which met at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867 to the registered voters of said State registered at the date of said submission, for ratification or rejection, and may also submit to a separate vote such portions of said Constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken upon each of the said provisions alone or in connection with the other portions of the said Constitution, as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. That at the same election the voters of the said State may vote to elect members of the General Assembly of said State provided for by the said Constitution, and members of Congress; and the officer commanding the District of Virginia shall cause the list of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged and corrected prior to such election, according to law, and for the purpose may appoint such registers as he may deem necessary, and the said elections shall be held, and return thereof made, in the manner provided by the acts of Congress commonly called the Reconstruction acts.

SEC. 3. That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the Constitution of Texas to the voters of the said State, at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire Constitution, or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote, and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature, and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress; provided also that no election shall be held in said State of Texas, for any purpose, until the President so direct.

SEC. 4. That the President of the United States may in like manner, as he may deem expedient, direct either the entire Constitution of the State of Mississippi, or separate provisions of the same, as is provided in the first section of this act, to be submitted to a separate State election in the State of Mississippi, and at the same election voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature, and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress.

SEC. 5. That if either of said Constitutions shall be ratified at said elections, the Legislature of the State so ratifying, elected as provided in this act, shall assemble at the Capital of said States on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State.

SEC. 6. That before the States of Virginia Mississippi and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several Legislatures, which may be hereafter legally organized, shall ratify the Fifteenth Article which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the proceeding in any of he said States shall not be deemed final, or operate as a complete restoration of the same, until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

### FROM CUBA.

**Outrage by a Spanish Vessel—Defeat of the Imperial Troops.**

HAVANA, April 9, via KEY WEST, April 10.—The Spanish man of war Fernando Catolica to-day overhauled the American brig Lizzie Major, ten miles from Carbairen, and took from her two passengers. Both of these persons had embarked at Havana, and were provided with passports.

A report is current in Cuban circles that the Spanish troops, while conveying a supply of provisions from Santa Cruz to Puerto Principe, were attacked and defeated.

Intelligence has been received that Spanish troops in the vicinity of Nuevita are suffering from sickness.

On the arrival of the steamship Eagle, from New York, five Cubans, who had taken passage to Havana, were arrested and carried to the Moro Castle.

### FROM SPAIN.

**Proposed Amendments to the New Constitution.**

MADRID, April 10.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Olozaga made a speech, in which he urged upon that body the adoption of a statute, to be incorporated in the new constitution, which shall materially modify the powers and functions of the Ministry, as well as reduce that branch of the government numerically.

### ITEMS.

A NEW BOSTON NOTION.—Keeping poultry is becoming fashionable in Boston, and hen houses are erected on the roofs of stylish dwellings.

THE last Illinois Legislature declared the right of married women "to receive, use and possess their own earnings and sue for the same in their own names, free from the interference of husbands or creditors."

GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr, is reported to be fitting out an expedition for Cuba, in conjunction with General Steadman. He is admirably adapted for that duty, and will succeed, as he always has, much better with the sword than with the pen.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—It is now definitely settled that Hon. J. Lothrop Motley will go to England, Governor Curtin to Russia, and General Sickles to Mexico. Governor Geary is pressing Louis W. Hall for a resident mission with all his strength. Mr. Watts will be relieved from Vienna. Mr. Sanford will stay at Brussels, Mr. Dudley as consul at Liverpool and Mr. Marsh as minister to Italy.

A LIVELY LITTLE PLACE.—Helena, Montana Territory, is a lively place. The *elite* of the 14,000 inhabitants live generally in the dance houses, grog shops, and gambling dens. In the largest saloon there are twenty three tables, upon which piles of gold dust are staked without cessation, day or night. About a dozen men vi-it this place in the course of twenty four hours, every one having a fine-looking pistol buckled to his side, only used when it becomes actually necessary to shoot a friend.

ANTI-TOBACCO.—The Providence (R. I.) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has adopted the following rule: "No candidate for membership in this conference shall be deemed eligible until he shall have unequivocally and frankly affirmed his abstinence from the use of tobacco during so much of the time of his trial for membership as shall succeed the passage of this rule, nor until he shall have pledged himself in the future to abstain from its use, except for medical purposes."

THE Pacific Railway controversy has been adjusted, at least for the present. Under the failure of the two roads to agree upon some point for meeting, Congress proceeded to fix that point at Ogden, and ordered that bonds should be withheld from each Company, for a sufficient mileage on either side of that point to ensure the completion by each of a first-class road. The two Companies then came to an immediate agreement as to the disputed details—and will hereafter be allied in the common cause against the Treasury.

NO organization has yet been effected in the Indiana Legislature, the newly elected opposition members persisting in their demand for inadmissable concessions from the majority. The Democracy have not been encouraged by the success of their recent appeal to the people. The bolters have been re-elected by largely diminished votes, in some cases being opposed by independent candidates of their own party. If our friends are tenacious of their position, a second Democratic bolt is improbable, and if attempted would be disastrous to them. The people won't stand nonsense forever.

CONFIDENCE is universally felt that the reconstruction of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi will be completed, by their respective elections, at an early date, under the law of last week, and by the Congressional approval in December. Under the power conferred upon the President, each of their Constitutions will be submitted to separate votes upon their controverted sections—the effect of which will be to secure the adoption of the main body of each instrument, by the people, and the transfer of all questions concerning disfranchisement to Congress for a final settlement.

DISASTER AT SEA.—On March 20th, an English four-masted screw steamer, the Italian, 1,500 tons burthen, running between Trieste and Liverpool, struck on a sunken rock, five miles off Cape Finisterre, and sunk in ten minutes. The Italian had a crew of thirty-nine men and three passengers on board. Only thirteen were saved, being picked up floating on spars in the water, and clinging to the bottoms of the two life-boats which capsized as the steamer went down. The body of one man, with his head under water, was found in a lifeboat. The steamer had five hatchways, and the water poured down the fourth and fifth abaft the engines.

THE Emperor of Russia, who at first was exceedingly angry with the young Prince of Leuchtenberg, his nephew, for running away with the pretty M'lle Opetchinine, and marrying her in Italy, has yielded to the solicitations of the Empress and permitted the Prince to return with his bride to St. Petersburg. They will arrive in April, and the young Princess will be treated with all the honors usually paid only to the Princesses of royal blood. She has a sweet, childlike face, long, golden ringlets, and a pair of large dreamy blue eyes, sings like a nightingale, and is very graceful in all her movements; but she was so poor that before she eloped with the wayward young Prince her betrothed had to buy her a complete traveling outfit.

AN OLD SILVER MINE.—The Cumberland *Civilian* says: We are informed by a friend from the western part of the county that a short time since an opening was discovered in the ground near Cranberry Summit, which, on being enlarged and cleared up, proved to be the entrance to an old mine, in which were discovered several old English tools. On one of the timber supports of the roof of the mine was found inscribed "1808." A further investigation led to the discovery that it was a silver mine, which had at one time been worked. We were shown a specimen of the quartz taken from the mine, and good judges pronounce it rich in silver. Specimens have been sent to Philadelphia for assay, but we have not learned the probable yield.

SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA.—The troops that Spain is now sending out to Cuba are not regular soldiers, but some sort of volunteers raised among the worst elements of the Spanish cities. A body of these men were brought recently from Cadiz, where they were waiting to embark for Havana, to put down an insurrection at Xerez, and an eye witness testifies that they committed the most barbarous atrocities. "Many of the officers were drunk," says the writer, "and yet they urged on their men. Defenseless people were cut down, houses were pillaged, and women slaughtered. Two women were thrown into wells, and horrible outrages were committed upon children." This is the kind of assassins with which the patriots of Cuba have to contend.

THE DEATH OF MR. CUNARD.—The New York *Sun*, in recording the sudden death of Sir Edward Cunard, in that city, on Tuesday, says he was born in Halifax in 1816, and adds: "The line of mail steamers with which the name Cunard is so familiarly connected was started by the father of Mr. Cunard in 1840, at whose death, in 1865 Edward inherited both the title and the business. He had previously managed all its affairs on this side of the Atlantic. The line was started with four vessels subsidized by the British Government, but so successful did the enterprise prove that from time to time other lines were also started by the company, and now they have twenty-five vessels on the Mediterranean sea, on the Atlantic and elsewhere. The Cunards, father and son, preferred safety to speed in their vessels, and hence they always enjoyed the public confidence which they hold even to this day."

MR. SPURGEON, at the last annual meeting of the friends of his College, related that on a recent occasion some unknown friend dropped bank notes to the amount of £2.000 into his letter box at Clapham, which were found next morning "lying on his oil-cloth." "The reckless generosity of this act," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "almost leads to the conclusion that the donor had been dining out in the neighborhood, and was acting under the influence of the hospitality for which Clapham is proverbial. Under any circumstances, he should be more careful in future when dispensing his charity, for though he has been instrumental in demonstrating the probity of Mr. Spurgeon's housemaid, he was undoubtedly an occasion of temptation to that good young woman; and, moreover, he world would never have known but for him that the reverend gentleman's letter box needed repair."

SCRIPTURAL MONOSYLLABLES.—To one whose attention has not been drawn particularly to the subject, it will be surprising to call to mind how many of the most sublime and comprehensive passages in the English language consist wholly or chiefly of monosyllables. Of the sixty six words composing the Lord's prayer, forty-eight are of one syllable. Of the seventeen words composing the Golden Rule, fifteen are of one syllable. The most expressive idea of the creative power of Jehovah is expressed entirely in monosyllables: "And God said, let there be light, and there was light." One of the most encouraging promises of Scripture is expressed in fifteen words, all but one of which are monosylables: "I love them that love me—and those that seek me early shall find me."

BISMARCK'S FAMILY.—Bismarck has decided that his sons shall not enter the diplomatic career. The reason of this decision, it is thought, is the conviction he has reached that the youths are not peculiarly gifted. His daughter posesses by far more ability than her brothers, and during her mother's recent illness officiated as the Count's private secretary. His wife generally performs that duty.

GEORGIA.—Speaking of the crops, the Savannah *Republican* says that while it is difficult to form a correct idea at this early day, yet experienced farmers pronounce the crops at this season of the year better than they have ever known them, especially corn. The cotton lands are represented as being in good condition, and ready for the seed.

PLANCHETTE AS A DETECTIVE.—The New York police use Planchette almost entirely in detecting rogues of all descriptions, and employ females from the Five Points to operate the machine. These women know the haunts and the exploits of all the burglars and thieves in the city, and, under the manipulation of the shrewd detectives, let their knowledge unconsciously slip through the ends of their fingers.

### Victory for the Insurgents—Wreck of a Brig—Rioting in Havana.

HAVANA, April 11.—It is reported that a column under General Lascia, while acting as a convoy from Santa Cruz to Puerto Principe, was routed by the rebels under Quesado and the convoy captured. The losses on both sides were immense.

Intelligence has been received that the Bremen brig Germania, from New York, bound to Vera Cruz, was wrecked on the Bahamas. The captain and crew were saved.

Last night there were further disturbances in the streets of Havana, and several persons were killed. To-night, however, the city is tranquil.


## Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS.

*A Safe Blood Purifier,*
*A Splendid Tonic,*
*A Pleasant Beverage,*
*A Certain Cure and*
*Preventive of Diseases.*

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHEOPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

*Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.*

In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonial, and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

RECOMMENDED BY
Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " "
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and others.

Send for Circulars.

12feb1y:

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH,

*A Family and an Agricultural Journal.*

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $2.50 PER ANNUM CASH.

THE TELEGRAPH is a family Newspaper, independent in its politics. Its scope embraces Choice Literature, and horticulture, the News of the Day, &c.

IN THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT are constantly given the most desirable and popular Novelettes, Tales, Poetry and Moral and entertaining Reading generally. These are supplied from the best and highest source, foreign and domestic and equal to anything found in any journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE embraces Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over a third of a century have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics, sensation adventurers and speculators by which the farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth double the price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.

TERMS.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for.

Address PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

DUFF'S COLLEGE,
No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Bookkeeping, President.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in

REAL BUSINESS,

By Wm. H., Charles P., and Robert P. Duff, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturer's, National Bank, Railroad and Private Banker's

BOOK-KEEPING,

Splendidly printed in colors by Harper & Brothers, New York. pp 400. Crown 8vo., $3 75. Postage 35c. The only work containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of Wm H. Duff's First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by P. DUFF & SONS, Principals.

1869. SPRING 1869.

OPENING OF NEW SILKS,
OPENING OF NEW SHAWLS,
OPENING OF NEW CHINTZES,
OPENING OF NEW POPLINS.

Full stock of STAPLE and FANCY
*SPRING GOODS.*
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELHHIA.

N. B.—JOBS from AUCTION daily received. 12mar6t

## Miscellaneous.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them: those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

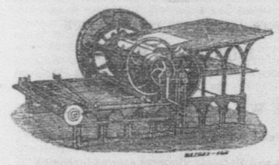
For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach

# Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.


## Local Affairs.

HON. JOHN CESSNA, our member of Congress arrived at home on Tuesday the 13th inst., Congress having adjourned on Saturday.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. The genuine article has a proprietary stamp running over the cork of the bottle.

THE Elephant, Romeo, passed through our town last Wednesday on his way eastward. As usual the streets were full of people all eager to "see the elephant".

THE INQUIRER Book Store is the place to buy cheap stationery, paper, pens, ink, envelopes &c. Best black, Carmine and purple inks always on hand. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

VIGILANCE ATTENTION.—The regular meeting of the Vigilance Fire Company will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening April 20th inst. A full attendance is requested. By order of the President, J. N. ALSIP.

THE CROPS.—The reports of the crops throughout the country indicate a prospect of an abundant crop of wheat. The wheat in this county is also reported as in a flourishing condition. Rye does not promise so well, and in some localities it seems likely to prove almost an entire failure.

LET everybody remember that they can buy Bibles, Hymn books, and religious books, in fact books of all kinds, cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere in the county and much cheaper than of any travelling agents. All kinds of books furnished to order on short notice at city retail prices.

OUR friend Abm. Herman esq., is still in the Tin business at his old stand on Juliana street, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Seeing our old dilapidated basin the day we moved, and knowing the necessity of that article among typos he replaced it with a new one for which we most respectfully tip our tops.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting will be held in the Court house on Tuesday of Court week the 27th inst at 4 o'clock P. M. Let there be a full turn out of all who feel any interest in our railroad enterprise. Now is the time if we ever expect to get a railroad. Come with your minds made up to subscribe to the utmost limit of your ability and we will soon have a road. 2t.

CLEAN UP.—We observe the borough authorities have notified our citizens to clean up their premises, sinks, alleys, backyards, cellars, &c., A timely notice by the way, as there are many, who seem to forget these things unless reminded by the authorities. These things are necessary to the health and comfort of our people and we hope they will give them prompt attention.

THE weather of last week was quite favorable for our farmers and they have diligently improved it in getting in their oats and other spring crops. Monday of this week opened bright and clear, but clouded over in the afternoon and in the evening we were treated to a genuine April snow storm. Tuesday morning the mountains were white with snow and everything wore a wintry aspect. The weather has since moderated and there are indications of moderate weather.

AN EXPLANATION.—In order that no one may be misled through an article which appeared in the local columns last week entitled "Horrible Murder" &c., we deem it proper to make an explanation—*Dash* McCauslin of course was a dog, and came to his death at the hands of Samuel Boher. The cruel affair, caused considerable excitement in Bedford for a while, particularly among the canine friends. The description of the affair, was the work of the Local, without the knowledge of the Editor.

FIRE IN BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.—The house of Mr. Thomas Rodgers in Broad Top township caught fire from a stove pipe and burned to the ground. The fire occurred in the day time and Mr. Rodgers being from home and his wife and two small children were the only persons present and before the alarm could be given to the neighbors the building with all its contents was consumed. By this sad misfortune Mr. Rodgers loses all his hard earned savings of several years and is obliged to begin life anew. He has the sincere sympathy of his friends and neighbors in his misfortune.

WHERE THEY GO.—The other day, says an exchange, a lady called at the house of a friend, and seeing a couple of not large sized pin cushions lying upon a table, which, upon inquiry, she found had been in use for five years, suggested to the lady of the house that it would be a good idea to rip them open and get the needles. At this the lady laughed, and replied that she thought it would hardly pay; but upon the other insisting that she would find as many as 300, the experiment was finally tried, when, to the astonishment of all, 1, 500 needles were counted out! We don't charge the ladies anything for this bit of information.

THE second meeting, of the series of Temperance, lectures was held in the Court Room on Tuesday evening April 9th. Wm. T. Chapman was called to the chair, and A. J. Henderson and Wm. Smith, appointed Vice Presidents, and W. G. Riffle Secretary.

After prayer by Rev. Berkstresser, Rev. Wm. Gephart entertained the meeting with a telling speech.

He was followed by Rev. Hartman of Altoona, State Lecturer of the I. O. of Good Templars, in one of his valiant speeches, on the cause of Temperance.

It is the purpose of the Temperance people of this place to hold weekly meetings. All who are favorable to the cause are invited to attend.

THE VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—Our neighbor, of the *Alleghanian* thus discourses on the value of a newspaper. The same reasons apply to the INQUIRER. One day last week, a man residing some eight or ten miles out of town entered our office and subscribed for *The Alleghanian* for one year, after which, he gave the following voluntary testimony as to the value of a newspaper. He said: "Had I been a subscriber to your paper during the past year, it would have saved me *two hundred dollars*. An item of news (referring to an item of news connected with our county Courts) was published in your columns some time since, which, had I seen, would have saved me the sum mentioned."

Reader, are *you* a regular subscriber to our paper? If not, the time may come when you, too, will be able to see that you might have saved two hundred dollars, or more by an investment of two dollars in *The Alleghanian*.

REPORT OF THE BORDER CLAIM COMMISSIONERS.—The following is the report of the Border Claim Commissioners to the Auditor General:

*To Hon. John F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

The undersigned, commissioners appointed by the Governor under the act of Assembly, approved the 9th day of April, 1868, to assess the damages sustained by the citizens of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, in the late war, by the Union and rebel troops, respectfully present:

That we organized on the 2d day of June, and appointed M. W. M'Alarney our clerk (who proved to be very efficient), and having first been sworn to perform our duties with impartiality and fidelity, and having given the notice required by the act of the times and places of our meetings, we visited all the counties therein named, and held sessions at Newport, in the county of Perry, at Bedford, in Bedford county, at M'Connelsburg, in Fulton county, at Chambersburg, Waynesboro,' Greencastle and Mercersburg, in the county of Franklin, at Carlisle and Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, at Gettysburg, in Adams county, and at York, Hanover and Dillsburg, in York county. The total number of claims presented the commissioners was four thousand three hundred and five, besides some few presented by corporations, which we were forbidden to entertain by the act of Assembly. The time occupied and labor required by the commission and their clerk in the assessment of damages, was much greater and more onerous than they had any idea of when they commenced. Besides the meetings in the different counties named, we held a number of sessions in Harrisburg, to examine and adjust the claims presented to us. We have set forth in the book in which this report is made, and which is made part of it, a detailed statement of the claims presented by the citizens in the respective counties, the losses sustained through the Union and rebel armies, and whether such losses were in real or personal estate, and the amount by each and to each. We also present each claim separately, and the proof furnished by the respective claimants. By these it will appear the total amount of losses as claimed to have been sustained by the citizens in said counties, amounts to the sum of one million eight hundred and twenty one thousand and thirty-one dollars and four cents, and the amount allowed is one million six hundred and ninety three thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-two cents.

These losses are divided among the counties as follows:

Perry county—Damages by Union troops to real estate, $1,515 00, and to personal property, $1,223 80; and by rebel troops to personal property, $10 00. Total amount to real and personal in Perry county, $2,808 00, of which $2,640 40 is allowed.

Bedford county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $198 00; to personal; $5,025 19. Damages by rebels to real property, $500 00; to personal, $2,031 25. Total amount claimed, $7,186 23; allowed, $7,126 23.

Fulton county—Damages by Union troops to real estate, $420,00; to personal property, $1,898 00. Damages by rebels to real property, $1,389 25; to personal, $50,714 07. Total amount claimed, $54,421 32; allowed, $45,600 57.

Cumberland County—Damages by Union troops to real property, $22,197 22; to personal, $28,873 73. Damages by rebels to real property, $10,881 80; to personal, $176,855 55. Total amount claimed, $238,400 02; allowed, $216,724 46.

Adams county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $44,728 20; to personal, $35,982 41. Damages by rebels to real, $117,670 87; to personal $352, 378 00. Total amount claimed, $552,383 97; allowed, $507,797 37.

York county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $1,330 20; to personal, $5,909 12. Damages by rebels to real, $7,832 48; to personal, $112,630 57. Total amount claimed, $127,668 55; allowed, $124,728 50.

Franklin county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $3,122 22; to personal, $19,631 28. Damages by rebels to real, $22,789 94; to personal, $793 854 79. Total amount claimed, $838,162 18; allowed, $788-783 99.

In some of these claims presented for damages to real estate, we find damages claimed for the destruction of fences and the growing crops, and in addition damages claimed for the passing of the armies over the fields in which the crops were growing. This we have not allowed, as it appears to us in a measure at least, duplicating the damage. We also found in many instances in the same locality different values put upon staple articles by the different claimants, and we have endeavored to make them a uniform price in the same locality, and as nearly as we could ascertain, the regular market prices. Some of the damages claimed for use of barns, &c., for hospitals, were manifestly excessive and we have in such cases reduced the amount. All which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. WOODS,
A. S. ELY,
W. S. WOODS,
Commissioners.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A LOCAL PAPER.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of persons and things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family, being one of the heads and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life and is braced against any emergency. Children, amused by reading or studying, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families would have given hundreds to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.—*Exchange.*

THE NEW POOR HOUSE.—A bill was passed by the Legislature last week legalizing the contract made by the Commissioners with Mr. J. J. Shoemaker for building a new poor house, but requiring the building to be erected on the ground originally selected by the architect. As we predicted the county pays the piper in this case to the amount of four or five thousand dollars, money expended by the commissioners in digging a foundation, and hauling stone for the same, in a swamp. We seem likely now to get a new building, which is badly needed, but if the work goes on at this rate the cost will be a sum fearful to contemplate. Let us hope for the best, for even that is sure to be bad enough.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1867. DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I say to you that I consider the PLANTATION BITTERS of untold value. In the fall of 1867 I was taken with Chills and Fever, with the most severe pains in my chest and head. It was with great difficulty that I could breathe. My lungs were greatly distressed, and there was severe pain in my right side, by spells. I could hardly get up from my bed. I called a Doctor, who attended me all winter without the least benefit. About the first of August I commenced using your PLANTATION BITTERS—a wine glass full three times a day—and I have used it most of the time since, and I am now well and strong, able to do all my own work and the care of a large family.

SUSAN WILSON.

### Books and Periodicals.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for May contains—The Wolf Rock lighthouse, Cornwall England—Bits of broken China—The Island of Capri—Revolutionary Monument—Fountains—The Demon of the Yorkes,—Saved by an infant—The Haunted Chamber—Drab and Rose color—Diamond cut Diamond—Woman's devotion—The return of Spring—Our Young Peoples, Story Teller, Luck and Pluck, or John Oakley's Inheritance—The Velocipede and its Riders (humorous illustrations) &c., Published by Elliott, Thomas and Talbot Boston Massachusetts.

IN THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY for April we have Hints on ground, garden, fruit, flowers &c., a number of interesting communication on different subjects, a very interesting Editors, department and a long string of scraps and queries—New and rare fruits, domestic intelligence and Horticultural notices. Edited by Thomas Meehan 23 North Sixth Street Philadelphia.

THE London Quarterly Review for January, comes to us a little later than usual being delayed by a printers' strike. It contains a number of able articles, the most readable of which is perhaps the "Realities of Irish Life." The article of deepest interest to the American mind, is "Politics as a Profession" which, though written entirely from an English stand point, ably discusses the difficulties that beset the path to political preferment and that keep so many of our ablest, best and purest men entirely out of the political arena, and give the places of honor responsibility and trust to truckling, buying and selling demagogues, instead of to men whose highest ambition would be to serve their country well and faithfully, and whose chief reward would be their country's honor and prosperity, but to whom, on account of their moral integrity and their unwillingness to sacrifice principle for place, every avenue to public office is closed. The whole article is one well worthy the careful study of all who feel a desire to elevate the political arena from the mire and filth that now make it a stench in the nostrils of the better portion of our people, and place it upon a basis where it will be open to the best and noblest men of the land, and where they can enter it without the sacrifice of principle, or truckling to ignorance and prejudice. To all such, we heartily commend this article. This number completes the one hundred and twenty-fifth volume of the Review. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton Street, New York. For sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

THE FISH LAW.—The fish law is passed and approved by the Governor and arrangements have been made for getting the Bass to place in the river immediately. The details, (including correspondence upon the subject,) will be published in a short time. The following is a copy of the law:

A SUPPLEMENT to an act to prevent fishing with seines and to protect bass fish in the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c, That the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to prevent fishing with seines and to protect bass fish in the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries" approved the twelfth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty six are hereby extended to the Juniata river and its tributaries from the mouth of the said Raystown Branch to the source and head water of the said Juniata river.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

We are glad to find our Huntingdon friends moving in the fish enterprise and hope they may be successful in their effort to introduce Bass into the stream at that place. There is no more laudable enterprise than these efforts to re-stock our rivers with the choicest of the finny tribes.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf.

### Do not Trifle with Danger.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any correspondent deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire of food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

### MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The stringent condition of financial affairs and unfavorable character of foreign advices, the violent fluctuations in gold, and other causes, conspire to cause distrust in the stability of values, and to limit transactions in produce within a very small circle. No. 1 quercitron bark is steady at $52, but without sales. Cloverseed is very quiet, with small sales at $9 25@9 50, and from second hands at $9 75@10. Timothy is held at $3 62½, and flaxseed at $2 65@2 68. The flour market is quiet at Saturday's quotations, but there is not much demand, the inquiry being exclusively confined to the wants of the home trade. Small sales of superfine at $5@5 50 per barrel; extras at $6@6 50. 400 barrels North western extra family at $6 50@7 25; the latter figure for choice Minnesota do. do.; $7 25@8 00 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $8@9 25 for Ohio do. do., and 10@12 for fancy lots, according to quality. Small sales of rye flour at $7@7 25. Prices of corn meal are nominal. The offerings of wheat are moderate, the demand is limited. Sales of 1600 bushels amber at $1 70@1 85. Small lots of red at $1 60@1 65. 1200 bushels California sold on secret terms, and 3000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1 45. Rye commands $1 45. Corn is very quiet; sales of yellow at 88c; mixed Western at 85c, and 1000 bushels white on secret terms. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 73@78c. Whisky is dull and may be quoted at 95c@$1 tax paid.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

### MARRIED.

In this place on the evening of April 5th 1869 at the residence of the Bride's Uncle, Mr. J. G. Reimund, by Rev. R. F. Wilson, Mr. EDWARD K. OBER of Stoystown and Miss ELLIE C. CROUSE, of Bedford.

In Union tp., Bedford co., Pa., April 11th 1869, by the Rev. J. Peter, Mr. JOSEPH S. BEEGLE to Miss ELIZABETH WERTZ both of Union tp.,

On the 2d of April, by Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mr. S. B. AKE, of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., and Miss FANNIE KELLEY, of Coalmont, Huntingdon County, Pa.

### DIED.

On the 2d inst in Union Township Daniel Boyer, aged 20 years, 11 months and 3 days.

In Bedford tp., April 6, 1869, Richard Zimmers, aged 22 years 5 month and 7 days.

"Comrades and friends, consider well and often, why your life was given you, and how well you have done your work, and how soon you must leave this world.

## New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

CAUTION:—

My wife Rachel Barkman, having left me without any just or reasonable cause, all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. HEZEKIAH BARKMAN,
Southampton Township.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE:—

Having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to examine and report the facts, and state an account in the matter of the citation against Henry J. Bruner, guardian of the Growden minors. I will attend to the duties of the said appointment at my office in Bedford on Tuesday the 20th day of April inst., where all interested may attend if they desire.

J. R. DURBORROW, Auditor.
16-pd

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of the 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Court House, in Bedford on the first Tuesday in May A. D., 1869, being the fourth day of the month, at 1:30 p. m., and select *viva voce* by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

H. W. FISHER,
Co. Supt. of Bedford co.
16apr1w

FARMERS WANTING

Knissen, Ohio Harvester, New Yorker or any Reaper or Mower, self-Rake or dropper, rear or front, or one that cuts both rear and front, and has no point that the knives do not work freely. Pratt and other Hay Rakes, Gum and Pin Drills; Grain and Clover Separators, Shovel plows and Cultivators, and any other implements of any description, should order them from

McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,
or their Agents, for they have the largest and best assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
and their repairs in the state.
McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,
manufacturers and dealers in all kind of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Gayaport Foundry & Machine Shop, Hollidaysburg.

Farmers look to your own interest, buy machines where you can get the repairs at a minutes warning. 16apr6m

1869. SPRING IMPORTATION 1869.

RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
237 & 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET CRAPES,
SILKS AND SATINS,
ILLUSIONS, BLONDS,
LACES, RUCHES, NETTS AND VELVETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SUNDOWNS AND SHAKER HOODS.

The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

16apr3m

STATEMENT
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL STOCK | $1,000,000,00 |
| SURPLUS | 622,974,39 |

ASSETS.

| | Market Value. |
|---|---|
| Real Estate owned by the Company | $ 435,625,00 |
| Loans on Mortgages | 46,100,00 |
| United States Bonds, 5-20 | 159,239,37 |
| Missouri State Bonds | 22,562,50 |
| Virginia State Bonds | 26,035,68 |
| Tennessee State Bonds | 18,005 00 |
| Alabama State Bonds | 9,000,00 |
| Wisconsin State Bonds | 12,360,00 |
| New Haven City Bonds | 51,000,00 |
| National Bank Stock | 212,322,00 |
| State Bank Stocks | 7,785,00 |
| Loans on Collateral and on call | 22,116,24 |
| Cash on hand and in Banks | 100,966,03 |
| Interest and Rents accrued and Balances due the Company | 93,423,49 |
| Bills Receivable | 59,855,20 |
| Cash in hands of Agents | 273,831,81 |
| Salvages on Losses paid, sundry investments, and other property owned by the Company | 93,347,07 |
| | $1,622,974,39 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses in process of adjustment | $68,632,32 |

J. G. FISHER, AGENT,
16apr6t Bedford, Pa.

WANTED.—First-class traveling salesmen, to sell by sample; good wages or a liberal per cent. and steady employment. Address with stamp, B. F. HOWE, 639 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 16apr4w

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY

With our STENCIL AND KEY CHECK OUTFIT, and by selling Novel and attractive articles? Circulars free.
STAFFORD MFG. CO., 66 Fulton Street, New York. 12w

SALESMEN WANTED by a Manufacturing Co., to travel and sell by sample a new line of goods. Situations permanent; wages good. H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 16apr4w

$3.00 PRESENTED! $3.00
BIBLES.

To Agents to sell Bibles in any field with other Books. A PATENT POCKET PROSPECTUS FREE. PARMELEE & CO., 738 Sansom St., Phila. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
SIGHTS AND SECRETS
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

A work descriptive of Washington City; inside and Outside Unmasked and exposed. The spiciest, most thrilling, most entertaining, instructive, and startling book of the day. Send for Circulars, with terms, &c. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome Street, New York City. 16apr4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
BLUE—COATS
*And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.*

Comprising narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field, and Hospital, Adventures of Spies and Scouts, with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War.

It contains over 100 fine Engravings and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2.50 per copy. Send for circular and see our terms, and full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 16apr4w

S. M'CAMANT. ....JOHN ELLIOTT.....D. T. CALDWELL
J. M. HARPER.....WILLIAM STOKE.

TYRONE PLANING MILLS.

McCAMANT, ELLIOTT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
*Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, Brackets, Mouldings, Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff,*
AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.
Tyrone, Pa., March 19, 1869:m6

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

*President Judge*—Hon. Alex. King.
*Associate Judges*—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
*Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.*—O. E. Shannon.
*District Attorney*—E. F. Kerr.
*Treasurer*—Isaac Mengel.
*Sheriff*—Robert Steckman.
*Deputy Sheriff*—Philip Huzzard.
*County Surveyor*—Samuel Ketterman.
*Commissioners*—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
*Directors of Poor*—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
*Auditors*—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

*Burgess*—V. Steckman.
*Assistant Burgess*—A. J. Sansom.
*Council*—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
*Constable*—William Gephart.
*High Constable*—John Harris.
*School Directors*—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

*Episcopalian*—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
*Presbyterian*—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
*Lutheran*—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
*Methodist*—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
*German Reformed*—Rev. H. Heckerman.
*Roman Catholic*—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*Bedford Lodge*, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
*Peace Branch Encampment*, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
*Bedford Lodge*, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
*Bedford Lodge*, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
*Post No. 102, G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

## New Advertisements.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.

25dec ANDREW J. MILLER.

AGENTS WANTED for the LIFE & TIMES of
ST. PAUL, - - - - $3.00.

Complete Unabridged Edition, as arranged by CONYBEARE and HOWSON, with an introduction by Bishop SIMPSON. In consequence of the appearance of mutilated editions of this great work, we have been compelled to reduce the price of our Complete Edition from $4.50 to $3.

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
29mar4t 654 Broadway, N. Y.

P. DUFF & SONS,

124 SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
Commission Merchants, Manufacturers' Agents, and Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Consignments solicited. Advances made.
Send for our Weekly Price Current.
22jan3mos.

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

on hand and for sale by

16oct1y G. R. OSTER & CO.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS,
12feb1y No. 11 North 6th St., PHIL'A.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. Accom | Mail. | STATIONS | DOWN TRAINS. Accom | Mail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| LE4.35 | LE 9 05 | Huntingdon, | AR9.20 | AR4.21 |
| 4.40 | 9.12 | Long Siding | 9.12 | 4.16 |
| 4.56 | 9.28 | McConnellstown | 8.54 | 4.00 |
| 5.04 | 9.33 | Pleasant Grove, | 8.47 | 3.52 |
| 5.21 | 9.49 | Marklesburg, | 8.30 | 3.40 |
| 5.46 | 10.05 | Coke ann. | 8.14 | 3.25 |
| 5.49 | 10.13 | Rough & Ready | 8.02 | 3.17 |
| 6.06 | 10.28 | Cove, | 7.50 | 3.04 |
| 6.10 | 10.32 | Fisher's Summit | 7.46 | 3.00 |
| AR6.27 | 10.55 | Saxton, | LE7.30 | 2.46 |
| | 11.13 | Riddlesburg, | | 2.16 |
| | 11.21 | Hopewell, | | 2.09 |
| | 11.29 | Piper's Run, | | 1.49 |
| | 12.00 | Tatesville, | | 1.28 |
| | 12.12 | Bloody Run, | | 1.15 |
| | AR 12.18 | Mount Dallas. | | LE1.10 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE6.30 | LE 11.00 | Saxton, | AR 7.25 | AR2.30 |
| 6.45 | 11.15 | Coalmont, | 7.10 | 2.15 |
| 6.50 | 11.20 | Crawford, | 7.05 | 2.10 |
| AR7.00 | AR 11.30 | Dudley, | LE 6.55 | LE2.00 |

Broad Top City.
Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable property known as WHITE HALL, situate in East Providence township, eight miles east of Bloody Run, on the turnpike, about the centre of the township, in a desirable situation, containing 310 acres, with 120 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered with white and yellow pine, convenient to saw mills.

The improvements are a large three story house, large stable, two tenant houses, wagon-maker and smith shops. Church, school house, post office, store and mills convenient. Terms reasonable and possession given on the 1st of April, 1869.

5mar4tf D. A. T. BLACK.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of John N. Shuck & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on hereafter by Daniel M. Shuck, who will pay the debts of the said firm of John N. Shuck & Co., and all indebted to said firm are requested to pay to him.

JOHN N. SHUCK.
5apr3t DANIEL M. SHUCK.

PAINTING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. Sign Painting and all kinds of Wood Imitation carfully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

9apr1869 1yr M. P. SPIDEL.

ESTATE OF JOHN HULL, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Hull, late of Napier township, in the county of Bedford and State of Penn. dec'd having been granted to me by the Register of said county all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

19mar JOSEPH GARVER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WHIP,
MARTIN H. BORTZ,
21mar6t Administrators.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Cadwalader Evans, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

2apl6t RHODA EVANS, Adm'x.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

## New Advertisements.

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
COAL OIL,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.
9apr

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BEDFORD, PA.

*Incorporated, March, 1869, by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.*

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.

Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.

The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.

This Company is purely a HOME Company.

OFFICERS:

Hon SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. SHOEMAKER, J. B. WILLIAMS,
T. H. LYONS, J. W. DICKERSON,
D. R. ANDERSON.

Gen. Agent, W. A. EDWARDS.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given, on application to the Secretary of the company, or to W. A. EDWARDS,
mar,1'699y1 Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa

PHILADELPHIA, March 10th, 1869.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co., PITTSBURGH, March 18, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Proposals will be received up to SATURDAY, May 1st, inclusive, for the GRADUATION, MASONRY and BALLASTING of the remaining 47 Sections of this Road, situated at intervals upon the 90 miles between Connellsville and Cumberland.

Specifications will be ready for distribution at the Pittsburgh and Cumberland offices, on Friday, the 9th of April, and all information necessary to the proper examination of the work will be afforded by the Engineers upon the line.

By order of the President and Directors.
BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Chief Engineer.

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.

## Farm, Garden & Household.

### BUCKWHEAT.

Four or five years ago I read in an agricultural paper some remarks advocating buckwheat cropping upon lands plowed in the Spring, and which are intended to receive in Autumn the usual Winter grains. Hitherto I had been accustomed to summer-fallow certain fields—that is, to break up in the Spring or early Summer and allow them to remain uncovered until Fall seeding time. The theory which I held to was that ground was benefitted by the rest, and heart was given it to produce the Winter crop. Many of my neighbors then did, and some still follow the same practice. From the suggestions I received, as stated above, I have since, each season, harvested a profitable crop of buckwheat, which I cannot but regard as so much of a clear gain over my former method.—The point I learned was, that it is not that the land tires of producing, so much as the need of plant-producing material in its composition that the rest or fallow seemed essential.—Again, I learned in this connection, that there is no just demand for the return to the soil of an equal amount of manure to the amount of crop removed from it, because all plants and crops derive a large part of their substance from air and water. This, it is true, is well known to all farmers who think but many of us do not, and herein all fail practically to apply information and benefit already within our reach. We all acknowledge the benefit of turning under a growth of vegetable matter, and know that instead of tiring the soil by its production, there follows great good by the gain to the soil of qualities which these plants draw from the atmosphere and rains. According to this, the "rest" is not an advantage, and yet it may be and is advocated upon the ground that the soil is more thoroughly mellowed and placed in good mechanical condition for the reception of the autumn-sown grains, besides nearly insuring the destruction of pernicious weeds by exposing their roots to the withering effect of a summer sun. But I have found all this to be just as completely attained, and well paid for at the same time, by raising a crop of buckwheat. Of course I used a moderate dressing of manure—in some cases when having it to spare, stable manure, but generally raw bone phosphate. A dressing of 200 pounds to the acre of the latter I have found to furnish abundant food for the crop while growing, where the land is reasonably good. I need not give my time nor mode of sowing; but I would remark that the earlier the ground is broken up in the summer, after the rush of harvest work, the more effectual will be the destruction of the weeds. The application of even the light dressing above given will insure so luxuriant a growth of the buckwheat that the weeds will be effectually smothered. I have always found the greatest ease in getting the buckwheat out of my way, and the ground prepared for wheat in good time. I need not tell your readers anything about the profit of a crop thus raised; they can make their own calculation. I never have received less than 18 bushels of buckwheat, and rarely less than 25 bushels. The point I wanted to make, and which I myself learned only a few years ago, is that a crop in this way taken from land while it is resting, gives a healthy look to the farm account. I take it that after the labor and manure is paid for, a good profit remains, while the land in every respect is benefited for the reception of the succeeding crop.—*Cor. Journal of the Farm.*

### LOW-HEADED vs. HIGH-HEADED TREES.

BY DR. E. S. HULL, ALTON, ILL.

A course of lectures by various distinguished agriculturists and pomologists was given in January last at the Illinois State Industrial University. In a lecture on orchard fruits, Dr. E. S. Hull, a most successful Illinois orchardist, made the following remarks, which were reported for the *Agriculturist* by Mr. O. L. Barler, of Upper Alton, Ill.—EDS.

Shall we grow our trees with branches starting from the ground, or shall we prune? and to what hight? These and similar questions are often asked. It would be superfluous to give any illustration of growing fruit trees to low heads, since for the past sixteen or eighteen years all our journals, both horticultural, and agricultural, have vied with each other in descriptions how best to accomplish, as they supposed, so desirable a result. Indeed, so much has been written on this point, that we have gone from trunks six to eight feet high down to those of as many inches. These low headed orchards on coming into bearing have disappointed, or must soon disappoint, their owners. The conditions attending the growing of fruits are now changed from what they were but a few years since, that trees with *low heads* are in the main no longer a success! They increase the labor of cultivation many fold. The low branches cut off the under circulation, inducing disease in the foliage and rot in the fruit. They invite insect enemies, and make it difficult, if not impracticable, to arrest their ravages. In short, *low heads* are a failure, and the sooner we can induce people to start the heads of their trees at a proper hight, the sooner will it be possible to successfully destroy insects, to ward off diseases, to insure color to the fruit, and make it practicable to cultivate quite up to the trees by means of horse power. In planting an orchard, we select trees as to age, according to their kind, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Cherry, one year old from the bud or graft; Apple and Pear, two and three years old. The four first named, if well grown, will be not less than five or six feet high, and will have many side or lateral shoots branching out horizontally from the main stem. In addition to the side branches there will also be found numerous buds extending from *the ground to the top of the tree.* Cut away all the branches and buds to the hight of twelve or fifteen inches. Next cut away all buds below the point at which it is intended the tree shall form its head, except six or eight, which are to be left at regular intervals and on different sides of the stem. These last mentioned buds will push into as many branches as there are buds. It will be necessary to keep these side branches pinched back to ten or twelve inches during the summer, to prevent them from running off with the growth, and robbing those buds and branches selected for the future head of the tree. Some time after the fall of the leaves, and before growth commences in the spring, reduce the side branches to one bud each, and when the branches from these buds shall extend to ten or twelve inches, pinch them, as directed in the first year. The treatment will be the same in the third year as we have directed for the second, except at the season cut away all the side branches, except those *intended to form the head of the tree.* The object of the side branches, of which mention has been made, was to strengthen the stem or trunk of the tree. Without them the tree would have become *top heavy* and bent the trunk. Trees that have been grown as we directed will have straight and tapering stems, which will be of sufficient strength in their fourth year to stand erect.—*American Agriculturist.*

FRUIT GRAFTING.—The *Germantown Telegraph* advices every farmer to do his own grafting, and says "it is a very easy operation when once understood, and this is readily done by seeing it done. A sharp penknife and a good fine saw are indispensable. Splitting the stock so that the bark shall not be bruised—and shaping the scion wedge-fashion both ways, preserving also the bark uninjured—and placing the *rim of the wood* of both stock and scion exactly together, so that the sap can intermingle—there is no danger of failure if properly waxed." The *Telegraph* also gives a receipt for making grafting wax, as follows: *Four* parts of rosin, *one* part of bees wax and *one* part of beef tallow. Melt them together in a skillet or a tin cup and mix well. It should remain in the vessel and be used as needed by heating it up.

## Humorous.

"CASTING the die"—Counterfeit engraving.

THE rest for the wicked—Arrest.

THE complexion of virtue—A blush.

A DOMESTIC bird—A duck of a wife.

PEOPLE who are sweet on their patrons—Confectioners.

AVERICK starves its keeper, to surfeit those who wish him dead.

IT is much less difficult to hide a thousand pounds than a hole in one's coat.

"MA, make Bill be quiet—every time I hit him on the head he hollers."

When do ladies carry fire? When they have taper fingers.

TO A bonnet—"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

WHY are jokes like nuts? Because the drier they are the better they crack.

EVE—The only woman who never threatened to go and live with her mother.

DOES dancing on the green award make one a grasshopper.

AN air of great importance—The breath of life.

IF you want cowslips in winter drive your cattle on the ice.

"I'LL drop in as I pass," as the rain said to the open skylight.

BEAUTIFUL extract—a handsome lady just helped out of a mud hole.

WE generally prefer new articles to old ones—the new maids to the old maids.

MOCK turtle—calling a husband "my dear" in public, and "you brute" in private.

A BACKWARD spring is produced by presenting a red-hot poker to a man's nose.

THERE is a candidate for office in Virginia who lost both his legs in the war. Prentice calls him a no-toe-rious fellow.

AN editor in Illinois gives notice that "there will be no paper this week," as his wife is using the scissors.

WHY is wheat like a baby? Because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and then becomes the flower of the family.

MARRIAGES on horseback are popular at the West. They may properly be called bridle ceremonies.

WHEN a young lady has very sweet hair, is it a consequence of her fastening it with a honey-comb.

MAN is considered socially and morally—Socially he takes to warm grog; morally he objects to it.

JENKINS says that instead of marrying a woman at forty he should prefer to take two twenties.

HE submits himself to be seen through a microscope, who suffers himself to be caught in a passion.

A GOOD word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only silence, which cost us nothing.

THE individual who was accidentally injured by the discharge of his duty is still very low.

A BACHELOR, according to the latest definition, is a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

THERE is a man out West whose memory is so short that it only reaches to his knees; consequently he pays nothing for his boots.

WHAT's the difference between water and whisky? Men slip on the former when frozen, and on the latter when it isn't.

MY yoke is easy and my burden is light, as the young fellow said when his girl was sitting on his lap with her arm around his neck.

IT may be stated, as a general rule, that persons whose acquaintance it is most difficult to make are best worth knowing.

"LEAVE you, my friend," said a tipsy fellow clinging to a lamp-post on a dark night; "Leave you in a condition not to take care of yourself (hic) never."

WELL, Alice, how's your brother Ike getting along?" "Oh, first-rate—got a good start in the world—married a widow with nine children.

A LITTLE girl after noticing for some time the glittering gold filling in her aunt's teeth, exclaimed with admiration: "Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth like yours."

WE like to see a farmer increase the growth of useful plants and shrubs around his home, but do not like to see him use rails, poles, and boards to prop a gate with.

SENTIMENTALISTS sing, "Give me a cot in the valley I love;" but persons of a more practical turn would prefer a walnut French bedstead.

INSCRIPTION for a dog's collar—"Bow, wow, wow! whose dog are you? I'm Peter Pung's dog—whose dog are you?"

CUPID shoots with a rifle now, and not with a bow and arrow. Else how is it that girls can hear the poping of the question?

A BROKER lately attempted to advertise "Stocks wanted," but the over intelligent compositor made it "Stocks watered."

THE most bashful girl we ever knew was one who blushed when she was asked if she had not been courting sleep.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE HANDKERCHIEF.—Drawing across the lips—Desirous of an acquaintance.
Drawing across the eyes—I am sorry.
Taking it by the center—You are too willing.
Dropping—We will be friends.
Twirling in both hands—Indifference.
Drawing across the cheek—I love you.
Drawing through the hands—I hate you.
Letting it rest on the right cheek—Yes.
Letting it rest on the left cheek—No.
Twirling it in the left hand—I wish to get rid of you.
Twirling it in the right hand—I love another,
Folding—I wish to speak with you.
Over the shoulder—Follow me.
Opposite corners in both hands—Wait for me.
Drawing across the forehead—we are watched.
Placing on the right ear—You have changed.
Letting it remain on the eyes—You are cruel.
Winding around the fore-finger—I am engaged.
Winding around the third finger—I am married.
Putting in the pocket—No more at present.


## Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

*HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,*

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,* writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

*HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,*

*Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,* writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

*HON. JAMES THOMPSON,*

*Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

*HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,*

*Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,* writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

## Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT—

SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.
A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE.
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,
A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,
A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUBE AINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

☞ PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

REMOVED

TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices. Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or produce. apl3 68

OUR NEW FAMILY SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is

SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL

It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either silk, twist, linen or cotten thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc, are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase A selection can then be made understandingly Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
1106 Chestnut Street.

C. LOYER, Agent, Bedford, Pa.
9oct 1lm

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'*

## Books &c.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

| | per annum |
|---|---|
| For any one of the Reviews | $4.00 |
| For any two of the Reviews | 7.00 " |
| For any three of the Reviews | 10.00 " |
| For all four of the Reviews | 12.00 " |
| For Blackwood's Magazine | 4.00 " |
| For Blackwood and any one Review | 7.00 " |
| For Blackwood and two of the Reviews | 10.00 " |
| For Blackwood and three of the Reviews | 13.00 " |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews | 15.00 " |

CLUBS.

A discount *of twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The POSTAGE to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above period cals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1868, at half the currant subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, postpaid, $8. dec.25.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Chartered by Special Act of Congress. Approved July 25, 1868.*

CASH CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

PAID IN FULL.

BRANCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

This Company offers the following advantages:

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.

It has paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

It offers low rates of premium.

It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.

It is definite and certain in its terms,

It is a home company in every locality.

Its policies are exempt from attachment.

There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.

Every policy is non-forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount, and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.

Policies may be taken that Will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.

No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.

It insures, not to pay dividends to policy-holders, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company, or to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

WM. A. EDWARDS,
JOHN W. FISHER,
Agents, Bedford, Pa.
Sep4:1y S. S. FLUCK Saxton Bedford Co. Pa.

ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 8th, and continues until the end of January: the second session commences February 1st. and continues until the beginning of May: the third session continues throughout the summer months.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

THE ELECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Published monthly, contains 48 pages of original matter. Price $2 per annum. The largest, finest and most progressive Medical Journal in the United States. Special inducements to the getter up of Clubs.

Beautiful premium engravings, valued at $3, given to every subscriber.

Specimen copies sent free, on application. Address JOHN BUCHANAN,
227 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
may29:1yr.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded: free tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided: Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60.

Send for circular.

DISLOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

ARCHITECTURE.

General and detailed plans and drawings, for churches and other public building, private residences &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK
29jan1y Bedford, Pa.

## Books &c.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tenneyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
Grey's Poems,
100 Selections;
Two Marriages;
The Initials;
Phœnikians;
A. Ward, his Book;
Nasby's Letters;
Dictionary of Quotations;
Macauly's England;
Homespun;
Kathrina;
Bittersweet;
Enoch Arden;
Tent on the Beach;
Snow Bound;
Country Living;
Companion Poets;
Tom Brown at Rugby,
Baker's Secret Service; and many others.

NOVELS:

Miss Mulbach's, Dicken's (25 cent edition),
Marryatt's, Sir Walter Scott's (25c edition),
Miss Ellen Pickering's, G. W. M. Reynold's,
Eugene Sue's, Alexander Duma's,
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's, D'Israeli's,
Wilkie Collin's, George Sand's,
Mrs. Henry Wood's, Wild Western Scenes,
Widow Bedott Papers, Caxton's,
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Guardian Angel,
Pendennis, The Newcomes,
Young America Abroad, Robinson Crusoe,
Initials, Early Dawn,
Major Jones' Courtship, Charcoal Sketches,
Travels of Major Jones, &c. &c. &c.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C.:

Large Family Bibles,
Small Bibles,
Medium Bibles,
Lutheran Hymn Books,
Methodist Hymn Books,
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,
History of the Books of the Bible;
Pilgrim's Progress, &c. &c. &c.
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Presbyterian Hymn Books,

SCHOOL BOOKS:

A B C Cards,
Primers,
Osgood's Speller,
Raub's Speller,
Osgood's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers,
Brook's Normal Primary, Normal Mental, Elementary, and Normal, Written Arithmetics,
Mitchell's New First Lessons, New Primary, and Intermediate Geographies,
Brown's First Lines, and English Grammars,
Warren and Mitchell's Physical Geographies,
Lossing's Common School History of the United States,
Webster's Pocket, Common School, and Unabridged Dictionaries,
Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature,
Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature,
Cleveland's Literature of the 19th Century,
Coppee's Academic Speaker,
Sergeant's Standard and Intermediate Speakers,
Young American Speaker,
Western and Columbian Orator,
Schoolday Dialogues,
Northend's Dialogues,
Exhibition Speaker,
American School Dialogue Book,
Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, &c.

TOY BOOKS.

Cinderella,
Mother Goose,
Old Mother Hubbard,
Little Red Riding Hood,
The House that Jack Built,
Grand Father Goose's Rhymes, &c.

STATIONERY

Congress, Legal,
Record, Foolscap,
Letter, Congress Letter,
Sermon, Commercial Note,
Ladies' Gilt, Ladies' Octavo,
Mourning, French Note,
Bath Post, Damask Laid Note,
Cream Laid Note, Envelopes, &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Day Books, Ledgers,
Account Books, Cash Books,
Pocket Ledgers, Time Books,
Tuck Memorandums, Pass Books,
Money Books, Pocket Books.

INKS AND INKSTANDS.

Barometer Inkstands,
Gutta Percha,
Cocoa, and
Morocco Spring Pocket Inkstands,
Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools,
Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack,
Arnold's Writing Fluids,
Hover's Inks,
Carmine Inks, Purple Inks,
Charlton's Inks,
Eukolon for pasting, &c.

PENS AND PENCILS.

Gillot's, Cohen's,
Hollowbush & Carey's Payson,
Dunton, and Scribner's Pens:
Clark's Indellible, Faber's Tablet,
Cohen's Eagle,
Office, Faber's
Guttknecht's, Carpenter's Pencils, &c.

PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly,
Harper's Magazine,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Eclectic Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Galaxy,
Lady's Friend,
Ladies' Repository,
Old Guard,
Our Young Folks,
Appleton's Railway Guide,
Nick Nax,
Yankee Notions,
Budget of Fun,
Jolly Joker,
Phunny Phellow,
London Punch,
Lippincott's Magazine,
Riverside Magazine,
Northern Monthly,
Waverly Magazine,
Ballou's Magazine,
Gardner's Monthly,
Harper's Weekly
Frank Leslie's Illustrated,
Chimney Corner,
New York Ledger,
New York Weekly,
Wilke's Spirit of the Times,
Harper's Bazar,
Every Saturday,
Living Age,
Pen and Pencil,
Putnam's Monthly Magazine,
Arthur's Home Magazine,
Oliver Optic's Boys and Girl's Magazine &c.

Constantly on hand to accommodate those who want to purchase living reading matter.

Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business, which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call. We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold anywhere.

JOHN LUTZ.

June 19, 1868.

## Dry Goods, &c.

$1,000 REWARD! $1,000

WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE AS

LARGE AND AS CHEAP

A STOCK OF GOODS AS

G. R. OSTER & CO.

who are now receiving and opening at their Spacious New Store, the most extensive and varied assortment of new CHEAP

WINTER GOODS

ever opened in Bedford, purchased under favorable circumstances since the great break down in prices, and will now offer them to CASH buyers, both wholesale and retail, at much lower prices than the same kind can be bought for in Bedford county. Country Storekeepers will find an opportunity of sorting up their stocks, if only a single piece is wanted, at wholesale prices.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In ladies dress goods, such as Striped and Chene Mohair, Striped plaid, Shot and Chene Poplins in changeable effects, for suits and walking dresses, all that look at them say they are cheap. Extra heavy mixed Melange Poplins and ne plus ultra Repellants for suits, Empress Cloth, English Serges, Epinglines and corded Poplins, in brown, steel, violet, purple, wine green, garnet and bismark. They are beauties. All you have to do is look at them, and your own judgment will say so. French Merinos, Coburgs, Wool Delaines and Alpacas in all the new and singe. best American Delaines and Armures in the new stripes, and palka dots, very desirable.

CALICOES!

10000 yards of beautiful calico prints that won't fade, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16 cents.

MUSLINS!

Piles of bleached and unbleached muslins, at 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 cents.

FLANNELS!

You have all heard no doubt of our cheap flannels. It is all over town. The ladies talk about it as much as of the coming holidays; all wool flannels at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 cents.

FURS, SHAWLS, &C.

Ladie's Furs, Shawls, Grand Duchess, Lady Belle, pretty Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Corsets, guaranteed to stand enough of pressure to break a rib every week. Ladies' Breakfast Shawls, Merino Vests, Hoods, Gloves and Hosiery.

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

Men's Wool and Merino Undershirts and drawers. Woolen and White Overshirts, Comforts, Neckties, scarfs, collars, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

A large and varied assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Velvet Cord, Blankets, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, table Diapers, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, decily cheap.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Don't our Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes strike you as cheap. A whole rig at our store from tip to toe and wont cost you much.

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Wool filling and all wool ingrain carpets, venitian entry and stair carpets, and floor oil cloths.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee. Choice French Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea.

A full line of sugars and syrups. A choice assortment of tobaccos and segars. In a word everything you want. All are invited to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods whether you wish to buy or